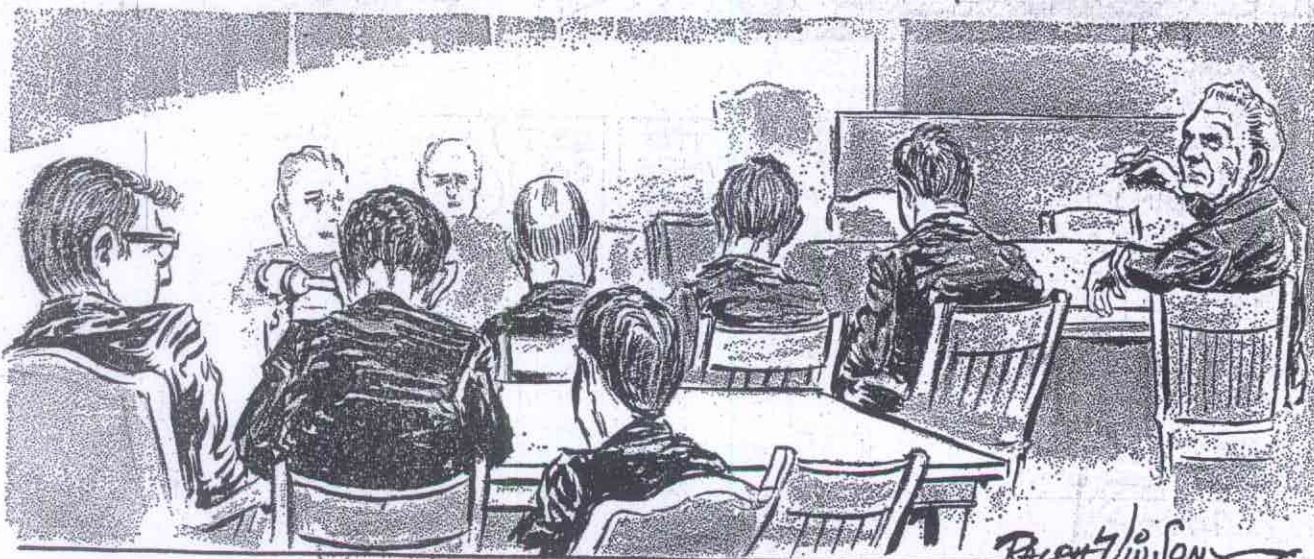


ZAPRUDER PUT ON STAND, NEW TRIAL PHASE BEGINS



ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY ALVIN V. OSER, second from left, reads into the record testimony of the late Dr. Nicholas J. Chetta, former

Orleans Parish coroner. At left is assistant DA JAMES L. ALCOCK; at right, CLAY SHAW.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM

FINAL SPORTS ***** MARKETS

VOL. 92—NO. 213 THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1969 PRICE 10c

Abraham Zapruder, the Dallas dress manufacturer who took a color movie of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, went on the witness stand this afternoon in the trial of Clay L. Shaw.

After a hassle between state and defense attorneys over the relevance of Zapruder's testimony, Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. ruled he could tes-

Garrison Appears at Trial

District Attorney Jim Garrison made one of his rare appearances at the trial of Clay L. Shaw this afternoon as state witness Abraham Zapruder of Dallas was questioned. Garrison took no part in the questioning. It was the DA's third appearance in the courtroom since the trial began Jan. 21.

tify, thus opening the way for the state to go into the whole question of the assassination itself.

Shaw, 55, is on trial in Criminal District Court on charges of conspiring to kill Kennedy, shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

UNDER LOUISIANA LAW, ALL THE STATE has to prove is that a conspiracy involving Shaw existed and that an overt act (not necessarily the shooting itself) was committed in furtherance of the object of the conspiracy.

But Judge Haggerty ruled today the state "has the right to overprove its case, if it so desires."

Chief prosecutor James L. Alcock said the state will show that the actual killing of JFK resulted from a conspiracy.

DEFENSE COUNSEL F. IRVIN DYMOND argued unsuccessfully that the Zapruder testimony, and all other testimony relating to events in Dealey Plaza, is "baseless as to what happened here" in New Orleans, where the court has jurisdiction.

Zapruder testified that on the day of the assassination

he went out to watch and film the president's parade and after three attempts found a satisfactory place to stand, on a four-foot-tall concrete abutment in Dealey Plaza.

He said he had an 8-millimeter movie camera with color film and a zoom lens.

AT THIS POINT, THE STATE attempted to introduce

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new exhibits, including a mockup of Dealey Plaza which they apparently planned to use to illustrate Zapruder's testimony.

Here, the defense made its objections and the judge overruled them.

Alcock indicated the next witness to follow Zapruder will be Robert Webb, county surveyor in Dallas since 1944.

Court attaches said a movie screen has been sent for, indicating that if the judge permits, the jury will be shown Zapruder's film later in the day.

THE ZAPRUDER FILM WAS USED extensively by the Warren Commission in formulating its theory of the case. The commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy. District Attorney Jim Garrison says he will disprove this.

Earlier today, the state was thwarted in an effort to get an expert on hypnosis to testify in the trial about placing the state's star witness, Perry Raymond Russo, in a trance to refresh his memory.

Dr. Esmond Fatter of New Orleans took the stand and qualified as an expert on hypnosis, but when Alcock attempted to question him about his conversation with Russo, Judge Haggerty ruled out the testimony on grounds that it is hearsay.

Russo testified earlier this week he heard Shaw discussing the assassination with Oswald and David W. Ferrie. Other testimony has established that Russo was placed under sodium pentathal and in a hypnotic state to help him recall details of the alleged party.

At a preliminary hearing for Shaw in March 1967 Dr. Fatter gave extensive testimony about his assistance in the questioning of Russo.

At that time, Dr. Fatter said he told Russo: "You will be amazed how acute your mind will be in the next few weeks."

THE HYPNOSIS EXPERT SAID RUSSO was put into a "moderately deep" trance and when he spoke it was "like talking in his sleep." The trance lasted about an hour and a half but to Russo it appeared to be "only five minutes."

In the trance, Russo "regressed" to September 1963 to recall details of the party, Dr. Fatter said.

In ruling out such testimony today, Judge Haggerty said:

"I am going to rule this objection is good. The evidence to be sought through Dr. Fatter is irrelevant to this trial."

ALCOCK SAID THE STATE WAS out of witnesses, and the judge recessed court until this afternoon.

Also testifying this morning was Lewis Hopkins, a travel consultant for Shaw, who testified he sold Shaw railroad tickets to the Pacific Coast in November of 1963.

Shaw had said he was in San Francisco on the day of

the assassination.

Hopkins said Shaw prefers to travel by rail rather than by air. An itinerary was introduced into evidence showing Shaw was routed from New Orleans to San Francisco to Chicago and back to New Orleans.

THERE WAS NOTHING UNUSUAL about the travel arrangements, Hopkins testified.

The only other witness to testify this morning was James Hardiman, a postman, who was on the stand when court closed yesterday. Alcock had tendered him to Dymond.

Hardiman testified yesterday that in 1966, when Shaw's mail was being delivered to 1414 Chartres, he delivered several letters there addressed to Clem Bertrand. Russo says Shaw was using the name Bertrand when he was introduced to him.

The resident at 1414 Chartres is Jefferson Biddison, a friend of Shaw. Shaw received mail at that address for a time, other testimony has indicated, rather than at his regular address at 1313 Dauphine.

The attempt to link Shaw with Bertrand has been a key part of Garrison's investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

Today's session opened with the cross-examination of Hardiman by Dymond.

THE MAILMAN SAID HE DELIVERED "quite a few" letters addressed to Bertrand to the Chartres address. He said the name was easy to remember because it had come up in the news.

Hardiman said the mail was in brown envelopes "like wood. The paper had a wood grain." He was unable to pinpoint exactly how many such letters he delivered.

The carrier said he talked to Biddison about the Bertrand mail, but did not go into detail on the conversation.

DYMOND ASKED WHETHER IT APPEARED that the mail for Bertrand had been forwarded from the Dauphine st. address. Hardiman said it had not.

"In other words, the card for a change of address had nothing to do with Bertrand?" Dymond asked. Hardiman agreed.

(Another postal employe testified yesterday that Shaw filled out a form changing his address from Dauphine st. to the Chartres address.)

HARDIMAN SAID HE HAS BEEN DELIVERING mail to 1414 Chartres since the address came into existence 10 years ago and Jefferson Biddison has lived there all that time.

Asked if he had delivered mail to other persons at that address, Hardiman said he "maybe" has delivered matter to a James Biddison and did deliver material to a Fred Tate and a Cliff Boudreaux.

Referring to Boudreaux, Dymond said, "Now if I told you I just made that name up, would you still say you delivered mail there?"

Hardiman's answer was indistinct, but he said, "Well, maybe you did . . . you may have made it up."

HE SAID HE COULDN'T RECALL delivering anything to a Sherman Schrader, a Lee Begnard, a Charles Bunker or a Lyda Biddison.

Dymond established that Hardiman makes about 1,000 deliveries a day on his route.

Hardiman said he first heard the name Bertrand when it came into the news after Garrison's investigation of the assassination became public knowledge. (This would have been in February, 1967.)

He couldn't remember just when the DA's office first

talked to him about Bertrand, but agreed it was long after Shaw's arrest in March, 1967. He said he was subpoenaed.

Hardiman said his memory of the time the Bertrand letters were delivered was dependent on the post office records of the address change. He couldn't remember the last time he delivered such a letter, but said it was "less than six months ago."

THE STATE THEN CALLED DR. FATTER, and qualified him as an expert on hypnosis.

Dr. Fatter said he objected to being called a hypnotist. He said:

"In the medical field we don't like to use the word hypnotist. It's like calling a lawyer a shyster."

Dymond objected to Dr. Fatter's being accepted as an expert, contending he did not have sufficient training. But the judge ruled the witness' competence had been established to his satisfaction.

Dr. Fatter said he first met Russo in March, 1967, in the office of the late Dr. Nicholas Chetta, then Orleans Parish coroner. Present, he said, were Dr. Chetta, a secretary, Assistant DA Andrew J. Sciambra, a male relative of Russo's and other members of the DA's staff.

He said he was asked to put Russo in a trance "rendering it possible for him to recall a little more accurately . . ."

Here Dymond objected to Dr. Fatter's discussing the accuracy of Russo's statements, and a recess was called so a conference could be held to discuss the legal question.

The recess lasted about 25 minutes.

DR. FATTER RETURNED TO THE STAND and was asked what he said to Russo. Dymond again objected, and the judge said the question "impinged on hearsay."

Alcock promised he wouldn't ask the witness to say what Russo said under hypnosis, but the judge sustained Dymond's objection anyway.

In that case, Alcock said, he saw no further need to question Dr. Fatter. The judge agreed and excused the witness.

Alcock asked for, and got, a recess to summon more witnesses.

Yesterday, Hardiman testified on direct examination that he delivered the Bertrand letter to the 1414 Chartres address, the same one where Shaw's mail was delivered.

GARRISON CONTENDS THAT SHAW and Clem or Clay Bertrand are the same man. Attorney Dean Andrews told the Warren Commission a man named Bertrand tried to get him to defend Oswald after the assassination.

The commission named Oswald as the lone assassin. But the core of Russo's testimony is that he heard Shaw plotting the assassination with Oswald and Ferrie.

Other highlights of yesterday's testimony included:

—State witness R. C. Roland testified that the day after the assassination, Ferrie came to his skating rink in Houston with two young men and "made it a point to make sure he was known to me."

—Sciambra attacked magazine writer James Phelan as a "journalistic prostitute." When

his own writing—of a memo to Garrison that has become controversial in the case—came under attack, Sciambra said: "I may be a lousy memo writer, but I'm not a prostitute."

—Another postal employe, Richard W. Jackson, testified he filled out a change-of-address form shifting Shaw's mail from 1313 Dauphine to 1414 Chartres.

Shaw Trial Proceedings

Court proceedings in the 21st day of the Clay L. Shaw conspiracy trial follow:

TESTIMONY began today with defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond questioning letter carrier James Hardiman on cross-examination.

Hardiman testified yesterday that he delivered mail addressed to both Clem Bertrand and Clay Shaw to 1414 Chartres, home of Jeff Biddison.

Today, Dymond asked Hardiman how many letters he had delivered to the Chartres address.

A—Which letters are you speaking of?

Q—The letters to Clem Bertrand.

A—I handled quite a few of them, enough so that when his name came up in the news media it was easy for me to recognize it.

Q—Could you tell us approximately how many?

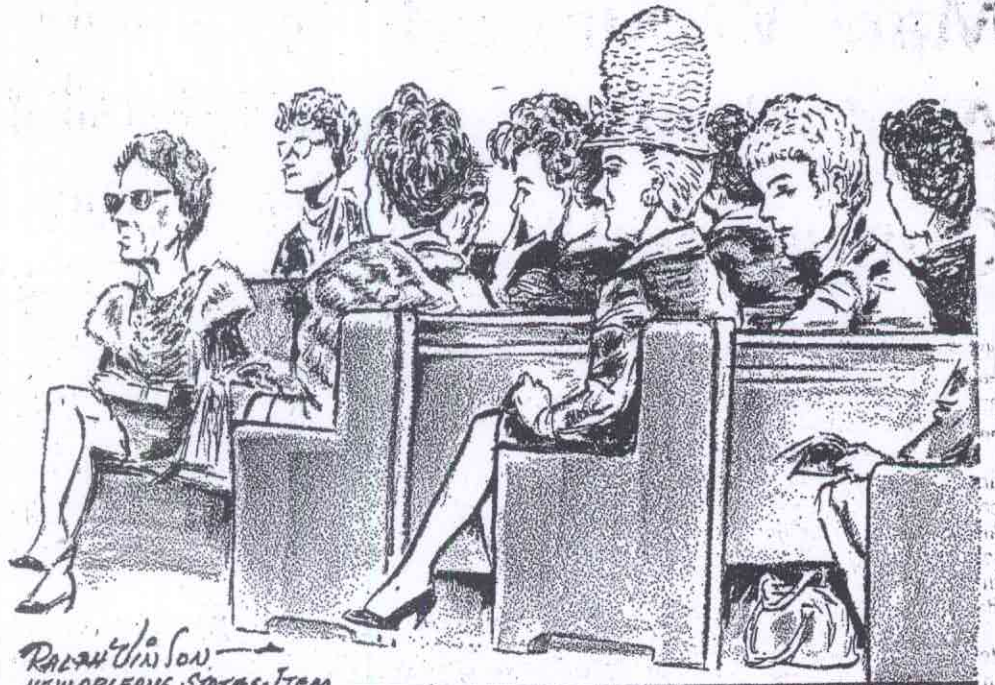
A—I know I had several. One particular thing about that particular mail, it was in brown envelopes . . . like wood. The paper had a wood grain.

DYMOND then asked Hardiman if he had not testified that the mail was sometimes delivered to the address in small bundles of several letters.

Hardiman explained that when a mail carrier gets three or four letters together for the same address, he puts them together in a bundle with a rubber band around them.

Q—Would you say you de-

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FEMALES OUTNUMBER MALE SPECTATORS IN COURTROOM.

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livered as many as 10 or 15?

A—No.

AT THIS point, the state objected to the line of questioning. Dymond then asked if Hardiman had delivered as many as 10 letters to the address marked for Clem Bertrand.

THE STATE again objected and Judge Haggerty sustained the objection.

Q—Were there as many as 10?

A—That would be hard to say. We make no count. We just deliver.

Q—As a matter of fact, didn't you talk to Mr. Biddison about this matter?

A—I talked to Mr. Biddison. He came out of his house . . .

The state objected again and again Hardiman attempted to answer the question.

Q—Isn't it a fact that you told Mr. Biddison there were less than five of these letters?

A—I told him I could not specify a number.

Q—Were the letters addressed to Clay Bertrand or Clem Bertrand?

A—Clem. Clem Bertrand.

Dymond then questioned

Hardiman as to whether the address on the letters he delivered to 1414 Chartres had been changed. Yesterday a state witness identified a post office change of address card which apparently rerouted mail addressed to Clay Shaw from his home at 1313 Dauphine to the Chartres st. address.

Q—Had the address on the envelope been changed?

A—All of the Clem Bertrand mail came direct . . . was never changed. It came to 1414 Chartres.

Q—In other words, the card for a change of address had nothing to do with Bertrand?

Hardiman agreed, saying that "Mr. Shaw may have had a change of address."

Q—They (the letters) were not sent to 1414 Chartres as a result of a change of address executed at the post office?

A—No, they hadn't.

HARDIMAN testified that he had been delivering mail to the address since it came into existence, approximately ten years.

Q—Has Mr. Biddison been living there all of that time?

A—I think he was the first to live there.

Q—Have you had occasion

to deliver other mail addressed to others than Mr. Biddison to the address?

A—Yes, I have.

Q—Have you ever delivered mail to a James Biddison?

A—I maybe have.

Q—Have you ever delivered mail to there addressed to Fred Tate?

A—I have.

Q—What year?

A— . . . a couple of years ago.

Q—Have you ever delivered mail to 1414 Chartres addressed to Cliff Boudreaux?

A—Yes, I delivered that name.

Q—When?

A—That hasn't been too long ago.

Q—Now if I told you I just made that name up, would you still say you delivered mail there?

HARDIMAN'S answer was indistinct, but he did say, "well, maybe you did."

Q—What made you remember the name Cliff Boudreaux?

A—Nothing; I see the name . . . you may have made it up.

Q—How about Sherman Schrader?

A—I can't recall.

Q—I ask you the same thing about the name Lee Begnard.

A—I can't recall that name.

Q—Have you delivered any mail addressed to Charles Bunker?

A—That's another name I can't recall. I've delivered so many different names to that

address.

Q—But you can remember Clem Bertrand and you can remember Cliff Boudreaux.

Hardiman replied in the affirmative.

Q—How about Lyda Biddison?

A—It's pretty fast work in the morning. I don't get a chance to look at every name. I don't pay any attention to first names?

Q—Tell me how many blocks long and wide your route is.

A—Approximately 60. At one time it was 80 blocks.

Q—In other words, every day you would walk about 60 or 80 blocks?

A—Yes.

Dymond then asked how

long his route was in September of 1967.

A—I think I might have had 70-some-odd blocks.

HARDIMAN said he delivered to about 800 stops and made approximately 1,000 deliveries on his route.

Q—In other words, you have about 1,000 deliveries on your route.

A—Yes.

Q—When was the first time you ever heard the name Clem Bertrand?

A—When the name came into the news media. Never paid any attention to it before that.

Q—You knew the Warren Commission had begun an investigation into the death of President Kennedy?

A—Honest and truly I never read any part of that report.

Q—You read it was conducting an investigation, didn't you?

A—Yes.

Q—Actually the first time that you heard the name Clem Bertrand was when the DA's office investigation began?

A—Yes.

Q—How long ago did the DA talk to you?

A—Maybe less than a year ago. I don't know the date. I guess about eight months ago.

Q—You say less than a year ago?

A—I'm not exactly sure.

Q—It was long after March of 1967, wasn't it?

A—That's right. When this thing first broke in the news, mail carriers were being called to the District Attorney's office. But the inspectors stopped this. They said that the carriers would have to be subpoenaed. They couldn't just go and answer questions or offer information. That may have delayed the time when I was to be questioned. I don't know.

Q—Did you volunteer or were you subpoenaed?

A—Subpoenaed.

Q—Did you tell your superiors what you knew about this matter?

A—I've talked to a lot of people about this case.

Q—Did you talk to the postmaster about it?

A—No. Not until I got my subpoena.

Q—What special event fixes the time of September, 1966,

in your mind as the time the name of Clem Bertrand came to your attention and you delivered letters in that name to 1414 Chartres?

A—When I saw the name in the news, it came to my mind. Also I spoke to some people. Someone that I might have mentioned that I had delivered letters in the name of Clem Bertrand and the name of Clay Shaw to the same address may have reported this to the District Attorney's office.

Q—What day and time did you learn that Clem Bertrand was connected?

A—Can't remember. Can't tell exactly the date. But it was when the name came into the news.

Q—How were you able to pinpoint the date June-September, 1966?

A—I didn't have to pinpoint it. We had the records in the postoffice. The change of address had been filed and the order came through.

Q—Then your testimony is

not based on your memory but on the change of address at the post office?

A—That's right. When the orders came through to deliver Clem Bertrand's letters to the Chartres st. address, the order to deliver the Clay Shaw letters came through at the same time. When the orders to change that order came through later, they came through for Clem Bertrand and Clay Shaw at the same time.

Q—Can you tell the last date you delivered mail in those names at that address?

A—No. I can't.

Q—Would you say that it was in the last year?

A—I would say less than six months ago.

THE NEXT witness called by the state was Dr. Esmond Fatter, who said he was a physician. Alcock then took up the questioning:

Q—Dr. Fatter, do you have any specialties?

A—The general practice of medicine?

Do you have occasion to practice hypnosis? Any special training?

I have been psychologically and physiologically trained and oriented and am a charter member of the American

Society of Clinical Hypnosis.

Q—Were you ever on the faculty of this society?

A—Yes.

Q—Did you ever have occasion to lecture?

A—Yes.

Q—Where?

A—The nursing school of De Paul, the State Society of Texas, Louisiana Medical Society and have been asked by members of the Orleans society many times to represent the society with the press, radio and TV.

HE SAID the American Society of Clinical Hypnotics is made up of physicians, psychologists and dentists engaged in the practical use of hypnosis.

Q—You are a member?

A—I am a fellow. There are three kinds of classifications.

Q—How do you get a fellowship?

A—You must have finished your education and written papers on the subject.

Q—Did you ever publish a paper?

A—Yes. Two papers. One in the society's medical journal.

Q—How many people have you hypnotized?

A—In the hundreds.

Q—Have you had any training in psychology?

A—Nine years.

Q—Were you qualified as an expert in March of 1967 before the three-man preliminary hearing?

THE DEFENSE objected at this point on the grounds that the preliminary hearing had nothing to do with the current trial. Judge Haggerty overruled the objection. Alcock then proceeded:

Q—Have you been qualified or accepted as an expert in hypnosis?

A—Yes. As an expert.

AT THIS POINT Dymond took up the questioning of Dr. Fatter to determine his expertise in hypnosis:

Q—Dr. Fatter, where did you get your medical education?

A—Tulane University. I served my internship at Charity and my residency at St. Vincent's at Birmingham.

Q—Did you have any train-

ing in psychiatry in your residency?

A—No.

Q—You took your training as a family doctor?

A—Yes.

Q—Are you now engaged in the practice of medicine?

A—No. I have taken a year's sabbatical leave and at present am not practicing. I do, however, continue to hold my medical license.

Q—Then it is your testimony

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that you did not take any psychiatry courses during your residency?

A—Yes.

Q—Then you do not have your boards in psychiatry?

A—That's correct.

Q—Then you're not a psychiatrist?

A—No.

Q—In your opinion, is hypnosis used as an anesthetic or as a treatment?

A—Man is composed of mind and body and they function as a unit. For every physical illness there is a mental . . .

JUDGE HAGGERTY interrupted at this point and objected to a long explanation by Dr. Fatter on this point.

Q—You said you had some formal training in hypnosis?

A—Some training or its equivalent.

Q—What was the equivalent?

ALCOCK objected, claiming the questions were inappropriate since the state was qualifying the witness as an expert in hypnosis and not as an expert in psychiatry.

Dymond contended that the two things go hand in hand, but the judge sustained the state's objection.

Q—Did you have any other formal training in hypnosis?

A—No. Just through seminars and lectures.

Q—When was the first seminar?

A—In 1957 in New Orleans.

Q—How long did that seminar last?

A—Three or four days.

Q—When was the next seminar?

A—I attended six or eight

seminars and meetings.

Q—Can you tell me about the second one?

A—I have to go back and review some records to determine exactly when that was.

Q—Isn't it a fact that all the seminars you attended did not last more than several days?

A—That's right.

Q—Then the extent of your training in hypnosis came through medical meetings and seminars?

A—That's right.

Q—Then you had just 24 to 30 days in formal training in hypnosis?

A—In lectures and seminars, yes; but in reading and studying no.

Q—Then your formal training under instruction was only 24 to 30 days?

A—Yes.

Q—You wouldn't say then that you are a trained hypnotist?

A—In the medical field we don't like to use the word, hypnotist; it's like calling a lawyer a shyster. To medical men, who are physiologically and psychologically trained, hypnosis is a tool.

Q—In the profession, is there any class of person who is recognized as a specialist in hypnosis?

A—No. It is a tool in the practice of medicine. It has been recognized by the American Medical Association, the Louisiana Medical Association and the Orleans Medical Society and accepted as a tool.

Q—Is it considered a tool of the psychiatrist?

A—No, sir.

Q—In your opinion, is hypnosis still in the experimental stages?

A—In my opinion, medicine is in the experimental stages.

THE STATE then offered Dr. Fatter as an expert, but Dymond objected, claiming his 24 to 30 days' training not sufficient to qualify him.

Judge Haggerty ruled that Dr. Fatter's competency had been established to his satisfaction, that he could testify as an expert. Dymond then took a bill of exception.

Alcock resumed his questioning.

Q—Was there an occasion

in March of 1967 for you to meet Perry Raymond Russo?

A—Yes.

Q—Where did that meeting take place?

A—In the office of Orleans Parish Coroner Dr. Nicholas Chetta.

Q—Who was present at that meeting?

A—Dr. Chetta, a female secretary, Sciambra, Russo, a young man, whom I first thought was Russo's brother but later learned was Russo's cousin, and several members of the district attorney's staff whom I do not know by name.

Q—Did you have a conversation with Russo on that occasion?

A—Yes, I did.

Q—What was the purpose of that conversation?

A—When I first appeared at Dr. Chetta's office, I was introduced to Russo and was told

Dymond objected to what he had been told as hearsay.

DR. FATTER then resumed his statement saying, "I was asked to induce Russo into a

trance state, rendering it possible for him to recall a little more accurately . . ."

Dymond then objected to Dr. Fatter discussing the accuracy of Russo's statement and the judge called a 10-minute recess so that attorneys from both sides could confer on the legal question involved.

THE SESSION in the judge's chambers lasted about 25 minutes.

When the judge returned to the courtroom, Alcock asked Dr. Fatter to take the stand again and resumed the questioning:

Q—Dr. Fatter, did you have an occasion to have a conversation with Perry Raymond Russo in the Orleans Parish Coroner's office?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Do you remember the date of that meeting?

A—I would like to refer to my records if I may . . . the first time I saw Russo was March 1, 1967.

Q—That is the occasion you refer to now?

A—Yes.

Q—What did you say to

Perry Russo at that time?

DYMOND objected on the grounds that this was part of the hypnosis which the defense has objected to.

Alcock retorted with a reminder to the court that the witness had been qualified as an expert.

Judge Haggerty said the question impinged on hearsay testimony.

Alcock said, "the witness should be allowed to testify regarding the circumstances surrounding this meeting. I'm not asking the witness to say what Russo said while under hypnosis."

THE JUDGE told Dymond he was anticipating what the witness would say, and he sustained the objection.

Alcock said there was no further need to question Dr. Fatter and the judge said, "I don't either."

He excused the witness.

THEN ALCOCK said the state anticipated that Dr. Fatter would be on the witness stand for a lot longer time, and moved for a brief recess to summon more witnesses.

(THE STATE called Lewis Hopkins, a travel consultant for Shaw. He testified he sold Shaw rail tickets to the Pacific Northwest in November of 1963.)

His agency, Travel Consultants Inc., is on the third floor of the International Trade Mart building, where Shaw was employed.

"Essentially," Alcock asked, "Mr. Hopkins, what is the business of your firm?"

A—I sell tickets for a living.

Q—Would you explain more fully?

A—I am a broker. I sell air, rail and steamship tickets for a commission.

Q—Have you ever had any dealings with Mr. Shaw?

A—Yes. In the month of November, 1963, I received a telephone call from Shaw's office. Since we were in the same building I went up and talked with him.

Q—Did you sell Mr. Shaw any tickets in November of 1963?

A—Yes.

Q—Do you recall the destination?

A—The Pacific Northwest.



ASSISTANT DA ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA

And it was by rail. Mr. Shaw liked to travel by train rather than plane.

ALCOCK THEN got up and showed defense attorneys two exhibits which were eventually entered as evidence. Shaw got up to see them. Then he walked off with his hands in his coat pockets back to his seat.

Q—Do you recognize State Exhibit No. 30 and what does it purport to be?

A—It's a photo of the daily worksheet in my office. It shows the activity of the day.

Q—Is routing on this ledger, specifically Mr. Shaw's routing?

A—Yes. It shows Mr. Shaw's routing from New Orleans to San Francisco to Chicago and back to New Orleans.

Q—Do you recognize State Exhibit No. 31 and what does it purport to be?

A—It's a sheet showing the day we received money for Mr. Shaw's tickets.

Q—What is the date?

A—Nov. 15, 1963.

Q—From this can you determine the date a person left?

A—No. Not from these records. But it would have to be



—States-Item Photo.
JAMES HARDIMAN
Postman witness.

that day or later, not prior to that.

ALCOCK THEN tendered

the witness to defense attorneys. Dymond began questioning him.

Q—Mr. Hopkins, was there anything unusual about Mr. Shaw's making reservations with you?

A—Nothing unusual whatsoever.

Q—Was Mr. Shaw a regular customer?

A—There was another agency in the Trade Mart whom Mr. Shaw also used. He was most fair. One time he would use my agency. Next time, the other.

Q—Would you say Mr. Shaw chose an unusual route to the Pacific Northwest?

A—No. There are many ways to go to the Pacific Northwest.

Q—Were you paid by check?

A—Yes, but I can't recall if it was a Trade Mart check or a personal check.

Q—And you can't say when the ticket was used?

A—No I can't.

THE WITNESS was retendered to Alcock.

Q—Mr. Hopkins, can you say definitely that the ticket was used?

A—Pretty definitely. It was or I would have heard from the railroad because I get a kickback, a commission, on tickets I sell.

Q—Did Mr. Shaw ever make any plane reservations with you?

A—No.

At this point Judge Haggerty declared a recess until after lunch when the state promised to produce witnesses from "a distant city."

S-1 2/13/69

Oswald's Name Is Used In Quarter Change Appeal

The name of Lee Harvey Oswald bobbed up at a City Council hearing today.

Daniel A. McGovern III, attorney for McConnell Enterprises Inc., referred to Oswald in an appeal by McConnell from a decision of the Vieux Carre Commission denying the Embers Steak House, 700 Bourbon st., permission to replace certain second-floor windows with French doors.

M'GOVERN told the Council that the premises formerly were "operated as the Bourbon House, a low-grade bar. I understand Lee Harvey Oswald used to hang out in."

McGovern told the council that his client has been charged three times in Municipal Court by the Vieux Carre Commission with violations of architectural regu-

lations but the establishment never has had a B-girl, there are not strip teese dancers and there has not been a single violation committed there since the Embers Steak House began operation.

Oswald, who spent the summer before the assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy in New Orleans, has been named in the Warren Report as the lone assassin.

THE KILLING took place in November, 1963, in Dallas.

Currently, New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw is being tried on charges of conspiring to kill the president.

There is no underground passage from the Capitol to the White House.

World War II officially ended Dec. 31, 1946.